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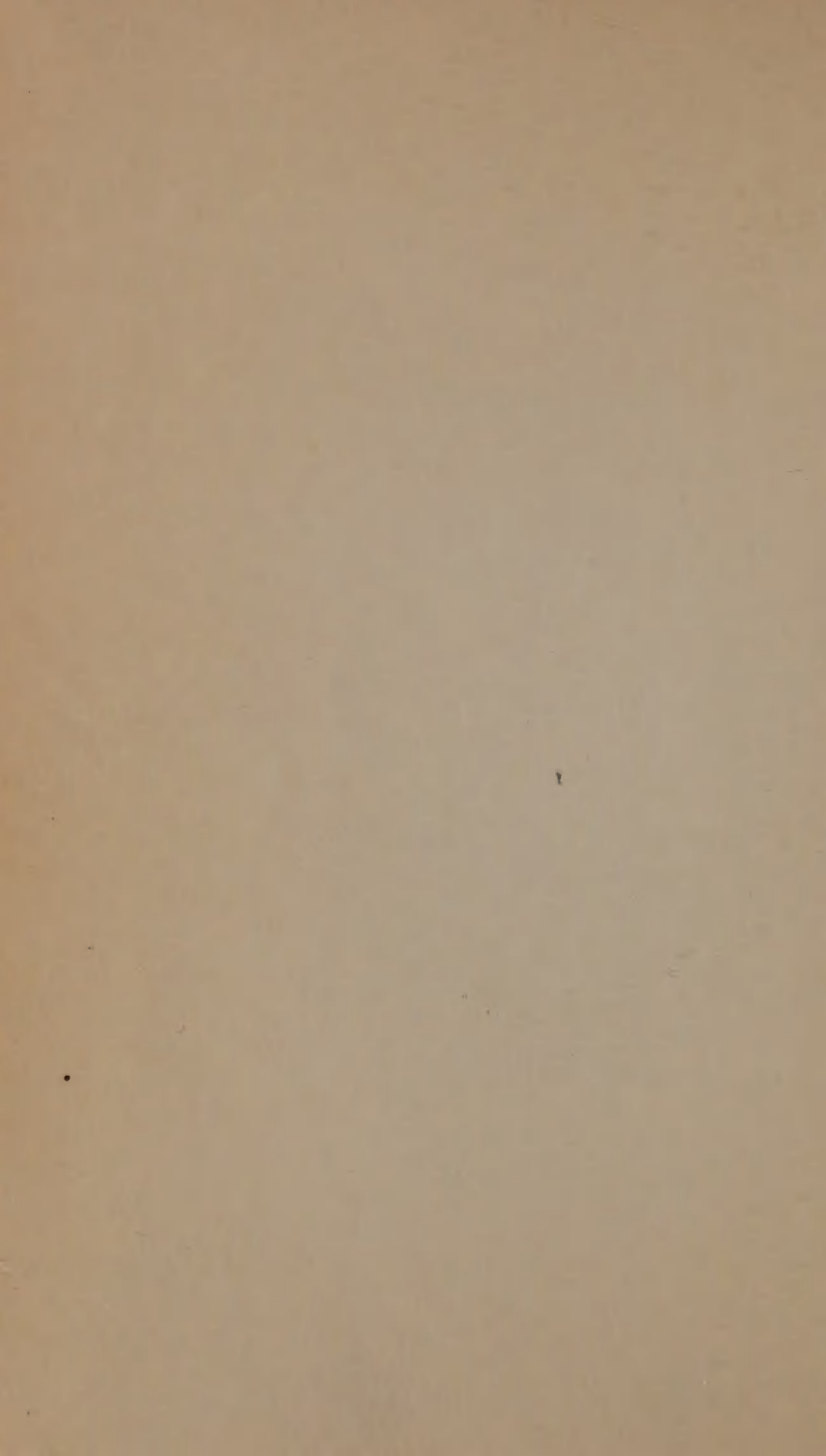
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THE HERALDIC
VADE-MECUM

THE HERALDIC VADE-MECUM

By

J. B. O. RICHARDS

THE HERALDIC VADE-MECUM

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CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
PREFACE - - - - -	7
INTRODUCTION - - - - -	9
I. COLLEGE OF ARMS - - - - -	II
II. COAT OF ARMS - - - - -	15
III. CHARGES - - - - -	23
IV. THE HELMET - - - - -	32
THE CREST - - - - -	32
THE MANTLING OR LAMBREQUIN - - - - -	34
THE SUPPORTERS - - - - -	34
MOTTOES - - - - -	34
BADGES - - - - -	34
V. DIFFERENCES - - - - -	36
VI. BLAZONING - - - - -	38
VII. MARSHALLING - - - - -	43
VIII. FLAGS, BANNERS, STANDARDS AND ENSIGNS - - - - -	47
IX. AUGMENTATIONS - - - - -	50
X. TERMS USED IN HERALDRY - - - - -	53

PREFACE

IN writing this small volume of notes on Heraldry, I am in nowise actuated by a desire to produce a short cut to a knowledge of the subject, but by a wish to induce others to get some acquaintance with this fascinating science.

Even a slight knowledge of the rudiments of Heraldry would add very greatly to the interest and pleasure of a visit to a Cathedral, ancient Church, or graveyard, and indeed to any place in which Arms are displayed.

If writers of Historical novels, Romances and Fiction would gather some Heraldic Lore, readers would not so often be confronted with such mistakes as Bar Sinister as a mark of bastardy, and Quarterings instead of Impalements, etc., etc. It may truly be said that, especially in the case of Heraldry, "a little learning is a dangerous thing."

I take this opportunity of expressing my indebtedness to the works of Fox-Davies, Boutell, Bourke, Debrett, Aveling and many other authorities.

J. B. O. RICHARDS.

INTRODUCTION

THE scope of the present work does not warrant excursion into any but English Heraldry, so these notes will be confined to this side of the subject.

Technical terms will be explained where necessary *en passant*. In the chapter on Differences, Marks of Cadency, Illegitimacy, etc., the common errors incidental to the use of these marks and terms are pointed out.

In the chapter on Flags, Standards, Ensigns and Banners the unauthorised and misuse of such as the Royal Standard, Union Flag, the White and Blue Ensigns are animadverted on. The greatest care has been taken to ensure the accuracy of any blazon of arms used in illustrations or examples. In the use of Crests and Badges, attention is called to the practice of putting the Crest on livery buttons, which is wrong. The Crest being personal to the bearer, can be placed on his personal property, such as carriages, harness, plate, etc., but cannot be worn by anyone not entitled thereto such as servants and retainers, who should wear the Badge of the Master or Overlord.

Under Impalements and Quarterings the matter of the Armorial Bearings of spinsters and widows is touched on.

When referring to the Visitation of Heralds, the question of abuse of Armorial Bearings, which is very much more prevalent than is supposed, is laid stress upon.

Many people have the idea that a tax need not be paid for the use of Armorial bearings on watches, rings and plate, provided they are not the user's own Arms ; this is not the case as the tax is an annual one of £1 1s. od. for the use of Armorial Bearings of any kind, and one of £2 2s. od. if used on a carriage or motor car.

CHAPTER I

COLLEGE OF ARMS

THE Sovereign is the Fountain of all Honour, the head of all British Orders of Chivalry and Knighthood.

Any individual honour in this country comes from and through Edward the Eighth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

The granting and confirmation of Arms, and the registering of pedigrees is vested in the College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London.

THE OFFICERS OF ARMS

The Earl Marshal (hereditary to the Duke of Norfolk)

ENGLAND

Three Kings of Arms.

viz., Garter, Clarenceux, Norroy.

Six Heralds.

viz., Chester, Windsor, Lancaster, York, Somerset, Richmond.

Two Heralds Extraordinary.

viz., Surrey, Maltravers.

Four Pursuivants.

viz., Portcullis, Rouge Dragon, Rouge Croix,
Bluemantle.

SCOTLAND

Lyon King of Arms.

Three Heralds.

viz., Marchmont, Albany, Rothsay.

Three Pursuivants.

viz., Carrick, Falkland, Unicorn.

IRELAND

Ulster King of Arms (Keeper of State Papers).

Two Heralds.

viz., Dublin, Cork.

Two Pursuivants.

viz., Athlone, Cork.

Heraldry relates to the duties of Heralds. Their function the marshalling of processions, and the ordering of such ceremonies as Royal weddings and funerals, coronations, etc. Boutell's definition of Heraldry is "A symbolic and pictorial language in which figures, devices, and colours are employed instead of letters."

Armoury consists in describing the Field and all that

is borne on it, in their proper metals, colours and positions, which is called Blazoning.

Marshalling is the placing and collecting in their proper places several Coats in one Achievement of Arms.

Heraldry, as a science, came into being about the beginning of the thirteenth century, and the College of Arms was incorporated by Richard the Third in 1425.

The Earl Marshal is the Head of the College of Arms. Grants of Arms are made by the Kings of Arms, and the Heralds are responsible for their blazoning and that no infringement of existing Arms arises.

Any right to a certain Coat is investigated and, if approved, the Arms are confirmed to the claimant.

In former times Visitations of Heralds took place, much as in the case of Judges of Assize nowadays. They examined into the right of people to bear Arms, and could summon persons to appear before them and make good their claims ; should they be unable to do so they were proclaimed as impostors and any Arms so borne were defaced. By this means a check was put on the unauthorised use of Arms.

At the present day the abuse of Armorial Bearings is very much more prevalent than is supposed. There is nothing but good taste to prevent a person whose name may be North from using for his Arms : az. a

lion passant, or. between three Fleurs de Lys arg. which are the Armorial Bearings of Lord North to whom he may be no relation whatever. The writer knows of several cases in which Arms and Crest have been usurped which bear no relation the one to the other, so that a twofold robbery has been committed. No doubt such people would not dream of annexing the silver salver on which the Arms were engraved.

The Visitations of Heralds used to take place about once in thirty years, the first being in 1587. There are of course certain fees payable on receiving a grant of Arms.

Pedigrees are registered at the College of Arms, which is thus a kind of human studbook.

CHAPTER II

COAT OF ARMS

The term Coat of Arms is derived from the Surcoat (worn over the Armour as a protection, maybe against heat, or perhaps to keep dust, sand, etc., out of the joints and fine parts) being charged with the Arms of the wearer.

An Achievement of Arms is the Shield or Escutcheon (from *scutus* a hide, shields being usually covered with hide) charged with the Bearings; the Helmet with Mantling or Lambrequin, and the Crest, placed on a wreath above the Helmet (a Crest may be placed on a Chapeau, an Eastern, Mural, or Naval crown, Ducal coronet, etc.) and in certain cases Supporters.

Of Mottoes and Badges we shall speak presently, and also of Lozenges and Hatchments.

The earliest shields were long and narrow, covering the whole or the greater part of the body, Fig. I, but in the beginning of the fifteenth century it became much shorter, covering about one fifth of the body, and as they were used chiefly in tournaments, they had a circular indentation in the dexter chief to serve

as a rest for the jousting spear, Fig. II, hence was derived that pattern of shield used for decorative purposes, Fig. III.



FIG. I.



FIG. II.



FIG. III.

The usual shape of shield used at the present day is that known as "heater shape", Fig. IV. So much for the shape. We now come to the points of a shield, named with regard to their position thereon.



FIG. IV.

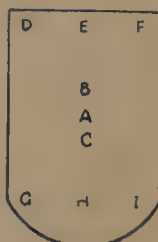


FIG. V.

The Dexter side of the shield is more honourable than the Sinister, and the Chief than the Base. The Dexter side is that to the right of the person holding it, and consequently to the left of anyone looking at

it from in front. The top is the Chief, and the bottom the Base. The centre is the Fesse Point, Fig. V (a), and just above that is the Point of Honour (b). Just below the Fesse Point is the Nombril Point (c). There are three Chief Points (d, e, f) Dexter, Middle and Sinister, with the corresponding Base Points (g, h, i).

The position of the shield is usually upright; but sometimes the shield appears as though hanging by one corner, known as Couché, having its origin in the fact that a shield might be hung up previous to an encounter in the Lists.

DIVIDING LINES

As the Field is not always of one tincture only, it becomes necessary to divide it, and this is accomplished by means of lines drawn on its surface. In doing this there are eight methods recognised :

I. By a straight line drawn down the centre, termed party per Pale.



II. By a horizontal line drawn across the centre, termed party per Fesse.



III. By these two lines joining one another in the centre, termed party per Cross or Quarterly.



IV. By a diagonal line from Dexter chief to Sinister base, termed party per Bend.



V. By a diagonal line from Dexter chief to Sinister base, crossing a similar line from Sinister chief to Dexter base, termed party per Saltire.



VI. By a line drawn from Sinister chief to Dexter base, termed party per Bend Sinister.



VII. By two lines joined at the Fesse point, and running to Dexter and Sinister bases, termed party per Chevron.



VIII. By a line drawn down the centre meeting a line per Chevron, termed party per Pale and Chevron.



When a shield is divided into more than four parts by horizontal and perpendicular lines, it is termed Quarterly of the number of the divisions ; eight, etc.

If one or more of its divisions are quartered it is termed Quarterly Quartered, and the primary quarters called Grand Quarters.

These lines may be ornamented when they are described thus :



I. Wavy.



II. Engrailed.



III. Invected.



IV. Indented.



V. Dancette.



VI. Embattled.



VII. Ragulee.



VIII. Dovetail.



IX. Potentee.



X. Nebulee.

In using lines of division, unless one of these ornamental lines is specified, the plain ones are understood.

TINCTURES

Having dealt with the shield and its divisions, we can now turn to the tinctures or colouring thereof.

Tinctures consist of :

I. Metals.

II. Furs.

III. Colours.

The Metals are two in number, Gold blazoned Or. and Silver blazoned Arg.

The Furs are eight in number :



I. Ermine



II. Ermines



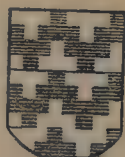
III. Erminois



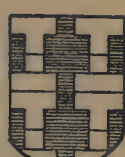
IV. Pean



V. Vair.

VI. Counter
Vair.

VII. Potent.

VIII. Counter
Potent.

Ermine is a field Arg. spread over with spots above small triangles Sa.

Ermines is the reverse of Ermine, i.e., the field Sa., spots and triangles Arg.

Erminois has field Or. spots and triangles Sa.

Pean is the reverse of Erminois.

Vair is small shields in rows alternately reversed, Az. and Arg.

If the field be of any other tinctures than Az. and Arg. this must be stated, e.g., Or. and Sa.

In Counter Vair the shields are base to base and apex to apex.

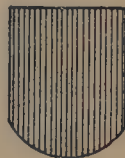
Potent, in this Fur the field is covered with crutches or potents and is of the two tinctures Arg. and Az.

Potent counter Potent has the potents of the same tinctures placed base to base and apex to apex.

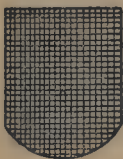
The Colours are five in number :



Blue, termed Azure, Az.



Red, termed Gules, Gu.



Black, termed Sable, Sa.



Green, termed Vert, Vert.



Purple, termed Purpure, Purp.

There are also Orange, called Tenne, and Blood Red, called Sanguine. The latter is used in the case of those

whose liveries are red. This being the Royal livery cannot be used by a private individual.

The Metals are represented by Yellow and White respectively. In blazoning a coat without putting in the actual colours Or. is depicted by small dots, Argent by leaving the surface plain, Azure by horizontal lines, Gules by vertical lines, Sable by vertical lines crossing horizontal lines. Vert by diagonal lines drawn from the Dexter chief to the Sinister base, and Purpure by diagonal lines drawn in the opposite direction. Tenne is indicated by vertical lines crossing Purp, and Sanguine by diagonal lines crossing from Dexter and Sinister. This method of representing colours is called Hatching.

Another method, by writing in the names, is called Tricking.

CHAPTER III

CHARGES

HAVING considered the Shield, the Lines of Division and the Tinctures, we can now turn to what is contained in the Escutcheon, viz., the Charges.

The Charges may be Ordinaries (Honourable and Subordinaries) and Common Charges.

The Honourable Charges are :

The Chief. This is the most honourable.

It occupies the head of the shield and is one third of its depth. It has a diminutive called the Fillet, which is one fourth of its depth. It can be plain or ornamented. If no mention is made of ornamentation it is blazoned plain.



The Fesse. This is formed by two parallel lines occupying the centre of the shield, and is one third of its depth, has no diminutive, and can be either plain or ornamented.



The Pale. This is formed by two parallel lines drawn vertically down the centre of the shield, and is one third of its width. It has two diminutives, the Pallet and the Endorse. The Pallet is half the width of the Pale and the Endorse half that of the Pallet. The Endorse is borne in pairs and when placed on each side of the Pale the latter is said to be Endorsed.



The Bend. This is formed by two parallel lines drawn diagonally from the Dexter chief to the Sinister base. When charged it is one third of the width of the shield, and when uncharged it is one fifth. It has three diminutives, the Bendlet, one half the Bend, the Cost, one half the Bendlet, and the Riband, the same as the Cost, save that it does not reach the edge of the shield, i.e., it is coupé.



The Bend Sinister. This crosses the shield in the opposite direction to the Bend. It has two diminutives, the Scarp, which is half the Bend Sinister, and the Baton, which is half the Scarp, and is coupé like the Riband. The Baton is used to denote bastardy; the descendants of Royal blood bear the Baton blazoned Or. or Arg., and commoners blazoned of a colour.



The Bar. This is similar to the Fesse save that it occupies one fifth of the width of the shield. It is never borne singly, and a maximum number of eight is blazoned; after which number it is called Barruly. It can be borne in any part of the Field, and has two diminutives, the Closet, one half the Bar, and the Barrulet, one half the Closet. When the Barrulet is placed on each side of the Bar it is said to be Cotised.



The Cross. This is formed by two perpendicular lines meeting two horizontal in the centre of the shield. There are

many varieties of the Cross, the whole list being too long for the scope of this book. Some reach to the edges of the shield and some do not ; examples of those which do are the Cross of St. George, and the Cross Engrailed, and of those which do not are the Cross Potent and the Cross Crosslet.



The Saltire. This is formed by the Bend and Bend Sinister crossing each other in the centre of the shield. When charged it is one third of the shield and when uncharged one fifth.



The Chevron. This is formed by two parallel lines meeting at the Fesse point and carried to the Dexter and Sinister bases. It occupies one third of the shield when charged and one fifth when uncharged. It has one diminutive, the Chevronel which is borne in pairs.



All the Ordinaries can be borne plain or ornamented. Of course the Chief can be ornamented on one side only, as it is borne at the top of the shield. When a Bend is mentioned, the Bend Dexter is understood ; should the Bend Sinister be meant it must be so stated.

Very often the Bend Sinister is referred to as a mark of bastardy and more often still the Bar Sinister ; the latter is the worse mistake, as the Bar is placed horizontally and therefore could not possibly be sinister, which is diagonal. The right mark of bastardy is the Baton Sinister, which is a diminutive of the Bend Sinister.

We will now consider the Subordinaries, they are :

The Pile. This consists of two lines starting at the middle Chief and extending to and meeting at the middle base.



The Shake Fork. This is a figure in the form of the letter Y, it does not reach to the edges of the shield and the ends are pointed.



The Quarter. This is seldom borne singly in English Heraldry.



The Canton. This is a square figure less than the Quarter, borne in the Dexter Chief and is the only ordinary the Bordure does not cover. On a Canton is borne the Baronet's badge of Ulster. The Canton, unless it is an original charge, need not conform to the rule regarding



colour on colour, or the Canton of Ulster might be impossible.

The Gyron. This is formed by a line drawn from the Dexter Chief meeting a horizontal line at the Fesse point. It is borne singly or in couples of six or eight.



The Bordure. This borders the shield and is usually one fifth of the width of the latter. It covers everything except the Canton, and when blazoned Wavy or Compony is a mark of illegitimacy. When borne plain it is a mark of Difference.



The Orle. This consists of two lines, it is somewhat narrower than the Bordure and is placed about a fifth part inside the edge of the shield.



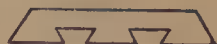
The Tressure. This is smaller than the Orle and is generally borne double, and ornamented with the Fleur-de-Lis, as in the Arms of Scotland.



The Flanche. This is formed by the segment of a circle placed on each side of the shield.



The Label. This is a Barrulet coupé, having dependent three or more points in the shape of dovetails, it is used as a mark of cadency for the eldest son.



The Chaplet. This is a garland of leaves or flowers.



The Frette. This is a Bendlet or Scarp interlaced with a Mascle.



The Inescutcheon, or Shield of Pretence, is a smaller shield borne in the Fesse point of the principal shield. The husband of an heiress may bear her coat in an Inescutcheon. The English Sovereigns of the House of Hanover bore the Arms of that Kingdom in an Inescutcheon until the accession of Queen Victoria, when it ceased to be done, by reason of the Salic Law.



The Lozenge. This is a four-sided figure like the ace of diamonds.



The Fusil. This is like an elongated Lozenge.



The Mascle. This is the Lozenge hollowed out or Voided.



The Rustre. Is like the Mascle except that the perforation is circular.



The Billet. This is an oblong figure and can be borne in any part of the Field.



The Roundel. This is a circular figure and can be of Metal or Colour.

The Metals are flat; Or. is called a Bezant, Arg. a Plate. The Colours are globular, Gu. is Torteau, Az. is Hurt, Sa. is Ogress,



Or.



Arg.



Gu.



Az.

Vert. is Pomies, Purp. is Golpe, Tenne is Orange, and Sanguine is Guze. Roundels may be of Fur.

*Sa.**Vert.**Purp.**Tenne.**Guze.*

The Fountain is a Roundel Barry Wavy
Arg. and Az.



The Common Charges are endless in number. They may be Animals, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, The Human Figure (the whole or part of) and Inanimate Objects.

CHAPTER IV

THE HELMET

THE Helmet is the next point to be considered. That of the Sovereign, and Princes of the Blood is Gold having grilles and placed *affrontée*.



That of a Peer is Silver, with Gold grilles and placed in profile.



That of a Baronet or Knight is Steel, garnished with Silver, the visor open and placed *affrontée*.



That of an Esquire or Gentleman is Steel, visor closed and placed in profile.



THE CREST

The Crest is placed on the Helmet resting on a wreath of the Liveries, i.e., the chief metal and colour of the

coat. It may rest on a Chapeau, Ducal Coronet, or issuing from an Eastern, Mural, or Naval crown.

Crests are not borne by Ladies, Archbishops, Bishops, or Cardinals. If a grant of Arms is made to an Archbishop or Bishop, the Crest appears in a separate part of the Patent, to be transmitted to his heirs : he himself using his Mitre instead of a Helmet and Crest. A Bishop bears the Arms of his See ; but may, if he chooses, impale his own therewith on the Sinister side of the shield. Ladies, from the fact that they did not go into battle, have no Shields, Helmets or Crests ; so widows bear their husband's Arms impaled with their paternal coats in a Lozenge. In the same way spinsters bear their paternal coats also in a Lozenge. This rule does not however apply to the Sovereign.

The following objects are borne as Crests :

Animals (entire or parts of), parts of the Human Body, Fishes, Reptiles, Birds or Inanimate objects.

Examples of these are the Lion in the Royal Arms, the Stag's head of Colleton, the Saracen's head of Churston, the Dolphin of De Freyne, a Serpent nowed proper of Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, the Coote of Coote, a Garb Sa. banded Or. of Goldney.

Sometimes two or more Crests are borne in the same Achievement, e.g., I. Two Horns erect, parted per fesse Or. and Sa. counterchanged ; II. A Rock proper over which the motto Firm ; III. An armed Hand erect holding an Ostrich feather Sa. the Crests of Elphinstone.

THE MANTLING OR LAMBREQUIN

This is a short Mantle fastened to the edge of the Helmet and falling to the shoulder. This Mantle in the stress of battle got torn and slashed, thus is derived the appearance depicted in Coats of Arms.

THE SUPPORTERS

These are the figures on each side of the shield, as it were supporting and guarding it. They may be Animals, Birds, Human figures, Mermaids, Angels, Griffins, etc. They need not necessarily be borne in pairs, e.g., the Lion and Unicorn in the Royal Arms, or the Horse and Buck of Conyngham.

MOTTOES

Mottoes are not an essential part of a grant of Arms. In English Heraldry they are placed under the Shield on what is known as a compartment. In Scottish Heraldry they are included in the patent and are borne over the Crest.

BADGES

Badges are not part of the Coat of Arms. They are used for marking personal property, livery buttons, etc., and worn by servants and retainers. In battle, they served as a means of identification as do the Regimental Badges nowadays. They were not worn by the bearer of the Coat of Arms himself.

A Badge may be taken from a Charge borne on the

shield. The Badges of the several Orders such as the Bath, K.G., etc., may be suspended from the shields of the Knights of such Orders. The Badge of the Baronets of Nova Scotia is borne in a similar way; the Badge of the Baronets of Ulster is borne in a Canton in the Dexter Chief. A Rebus is a play on the name and has nothing to do with the Arms, Crest, or Badge.

A good example of a Rebus occurs in the church of Egloshale in Cornwall, it is that of Lovibond who built it, and consists of three Hearts bound with a Riband "Love in Bond."

The Lozenge is a diamond shaped figure in which is borne the Arms of females, also used for Hatchments.

A Hatchment is a display of the Arms of a deceased person. If the Arms are impaled, those pertaining to the deceased are shewn on a black background, and those to the living on a white. The Arms of a widower or unmarried person are shewn with the whole background black. The Hatchment remains over the house for a year and is then removed to the church.

Another memorial to the dead is a Brass, which is as its name implies, a figure of the person in brass let into the floor or wall of the church. Good examples of brasses can be seen in the church at Stoke D'Abernon in Surrey.

To take rubbings of brasses, medals, or coins, a thin piece of paper is laid over the brass and rubbed with a piece of hellebore.

CHAPTER V

DIFFERENCES

DIFFERENCES are marks placed on a Coat to distinguish between persons bearing the same Arms.

Coats are differenced in various ways ; for instance, supposing a Coat is party per Fesse, Arg. and Sable, in chief a Martlet of the second, it might be differenced by blazoning it party per fesse Sa. and Arg., in chief a Martlet of the second, or it might be blazoned per fesse Arg. and Sable, in chief a Martlet of the second, all within a Bordure Pean.

A Coat is differenced for cadency by recognised marks, thus for :

The Eldest son. A Label



The Second Son. A Crescent



The Third Son. A Mullet



The Fourth Son. A Martlet



The Fifth Son. An Annulet



The Sixth Son. A Fleur de Lis



The Seventh Son. A Rose



The Eighth Son. A Cross Moline



The Ninth Son. A Double Quatrefoil



These marks are usually placed on the Fesse point. Cadency marks are not obligatory, but a matter of taste. The daughters do not use cadency marks, because in Heraldry all are co-equal.

Marks of illegitimacy are various, the principals are the Baton, which is a diminutive of the Bend Sinister (when this is used for sons of the Royal Blood it is borne Or. or Az., and for commoners of a Colour) and the Bordure when Wavy or Compony.

In Scottish Heraldry the Bordure Wavy is not a mark of bastardy.

CHAPTER VI

BLAZONING

HAVING now got all the material, we may proceed to the blazoning of a Coat of Arms, keeping in mind the rules.

In the first place, mention of the field must be made, whether it be plain or party; for example, AZ. means that the field is Blue; Party per pale invected OR. and GU. means that the shield is divided down the centre by an invected line, on the right or Dexter side of which the shield is Gold, and on the left or Sinister side it is Red. Party per Fesse, wavy Ermine and Vert, means that the shield is divided across its centre by a wavy line above which the shield is Ermine and below it is Green.

It will be noticed that the top and right side of the shield are mentioned first, as they are the most important; so it is in the case of a shield that is quartered, the first and fourth are mentioned first, then the second and third, that is if they are the same, if not then in the order first, second, etc.

If the field should be Semee, it is most important to describe it so; Semee means that the field is strewn or sown over with small charges, as in the second place

in the Arms of Hanover (which is for Lunenburg) OR. Semee of Hearts, a Lion Rampant AZ. this means that the field is Gold sprinkled over with an indefinite number of hearts, on which is a Blue Lion Rampant.

After mentioning the tinctures of the field, the next thing is the principal charge, e.g., AZ. a Bend OR., that is a Blue shield with a Gold Bend reaching from the Dexter chief to the Sinister base. ARG. on a Chevron GU., three Escallops of the first, meaning that the field is Silver on which is a Red chevron charged with three indented shells; the expression "of the first" is used to avoid the repetition of the word ARG.

The colour of the ordinary, if the same as the charge, is not mentioned till after the charge; thus AZ. a Chevron between three Garbs OR., means the field is Blue with a Gold Chevron between three Wheat-sheaves, also Gold.

If ordinary and charge be not of the same tincture, then it is blazoned thus, OR. a Fesse Vert between two anchors GU., meaning that the field is Gold with a Green Fesse, and an Anchor above and below it, both red.

If the ordinary should be charged, the charges in the field are mentioned first, as they are the most important, and those on the ordinary after, for example, AZ. on a Bend OR between two Bulls' heads ARG., three Roses GU., this means that the field is Blue, that there are three Red roses on a Gold Bend and two Silver

Bulls' heads, one above the Bend and one below it. The position of the charges need not be mentioned if there is no doubt of their relation to the ordinary, for example a Chevron between three charges means that they are two and one, or a Cross between four necessarily means that there is one in each angle.

Should the Coat be charged with an ordinary and one other charge its position must be stated as GU. a Bend Sinister ARG., in chief a Mullet OR., or suppose a Chevron is used with four charges, then it would be blazoned thus, OR. a Chevron SA., between three Garbs in chief and one in base GU.

Should there be no ordinary, the charge occupying the chief position is mentioned first.

If ordinaries are ornamented this must be mentioned before the colour of the ordinary.

If the colour of a charge on an ordinary is the same as that of the field it is called " of the field."

The use of the name of the same tincture twice is to be avoided, for example, party per pale ARG and GU. in the Sinister chief a Cinqufoil of the first.

The posture of Animals must be mentioned, as a Lion Rampant, a Lamb Passant.

When a charge surmounts another, the one next to the shield must be mentioned first.

In the case of a Cross, if the charges are alike, it is simply between four Bezants or whatever they may be; but if they are different, then they must be

referred to and described as first, second, third and fourth quarters.

If the number of the charges is directly followed by a like number of charges borne elsewhere in the field, the number is not repeated ; but the expression “ as many ” used, e.g., ARG. on a Fesse SA. between three Estoils GU. as many Escallops of the field.

If a mark of cadency be placed on a single charge, that charge is said to be debruised by it.

Should an ordinary surmount everything on the field it is said to be overall.

When a Coat is party coloured and the charges are alternately of the same tincture transposed, it is said to be counterchanged, for example, per Fesse ARG. and SA. a Fesse counter embattled between three Falcons counterchanged. This means that the upper part of the shield is ARG., the lower SA., the Embattlements on the Fesse are SA. on the upper side and ARG. on the lower, and the Falcons SA. in the upper part and ARG. in the lower.

Marks of cadency and bastardy are mentioned last.

When quarters are used each must be blazoned separately.

Metal must not be on metal or Colour on colour.

We will now take a case where we wish to blazon a Coat consisting of a field of Blue, a Fesse of Silver charged with Black Lozenges, and having two Gold Anchors in chief ; a Crest of a Lamb passant in front

of a Fountain, bearing in its right fore leg a flag charged with an Anchor.

It will be :

Az., a Fesse lozengy, Arg. and Sa. in Chief two Anchors Or. Crest, On a Wreath Or. and Az. in front of a Fountain a Lamb passant Arg. supporting with its dexter fore leg a flagstaff in bend Sinister proper therefrom a flag charged with an Anchor as in the Arms.

CHAPTER VII

MARSHALLING

By the term Marshalling, we mean the collection of two or more coats in one shield.

The older Heralds, if two coats were to be placed in one escutcheon, simply took the Dexter side of one coat and the Sinister side of the other and placed them side by side ; this was known as Dimidiation. This method however, was far from satisfactory as the result of a Dimidiation was in many cases, the loss of individuality of both coats.

At the close of the fourteenth century another method was adopted, viz., Impaling ; this is accomplished by compressing both coats to be marshalled and placing them in their entirety side by side in one Escutcheon.

In this way the Arms of husband and wife are displayed. Also a Bishop or King of Arms may in the same manner impale his personal arms in the Sinister side.

Should one of the coats be surrounded by a Bordure, this is not taken round the whole achievement, but stops where the two coats join, that is in this case the system of Dimidiation is retained. If however the

Bordure occurs in a Quartered coat, as in the second Quarter of the Royal Arms, it extends the whole way.

Impaled arms are not hereditary.

If a man marries an heiress or co-heiress, he may after her father's decease, bear her arms in an Inescutcheon thereby shewing that he pretends to her hereditaments; but during her father's lifetime, or while there is any chance of an heir male being born, he can only impale her arms.

The descendants of a marriage with an heiress are entitled to the paternal and maternal coats quartered, together with all the quarters to which their mother may have been entitled. Should a man marry two heirs female, he may impale their respective paternal coats in an Inescutcheon; but the children can only quarter those of their own mother.

Should a Peeress in her own right marry a commoner the respective arms are not Impaled, but are placed on two shields side by side, the husband's, charged with his wife's in an Inescutcheon to the Dexter, and his wife's to the Sinister.

A widower marrying for the second time usually divides his shield into three per pale and blazons his first wife's coat in the centre and the second wife's in the sinister; or divides his shield per pale and the Sinister again per fesse, placing the first wife's arms in chief and those of the second in base.

A Knight of any Order, such for example as the K.G.

or Bath, should not surround the Shield in which his wife's arms are Impaled with the Riband and Motto of the Order ; but two separate shields must be used, and the Insignia of the order placed round his own arms to the dexter and his wife's arms on the other shield to the sinister.

The following are examples of Impalements and Quartering :

Suppose the husband (a) bears Az. a Chevron Or., and the wife (b) bears Arg. a Fesse Gu., we take the dexter side of the shield and blazon it with (a) and the sinister side and blazon it with (b) ; this shews that a male member of (a) family has married a female of (b) family.

On the other hand should a male of (b) family have married a female of (a) family, the arms would be reversed ; i.e. on the dexter side of the shield we should have Arg. a Fesse Gu. and on the sinister side we should get a Az. a Chevron Or.

Should (b) be an heiress, her paternal coat, if her father be deceased, should be borne on an Inescutcheon in the Fesse point of her husband's shield.

The descendants of (a) and (b) should the latter be an heiress, quarter the paternal and maternal coats thus :

First and Fourth Az. a Chevron Or. for (a), Second and Third Arg. a Fesse Gu. for (b).

Suppose now that any of the Grand Quarters of ■

coat are also quartered, it is Quarterly Quartered, and the Quarter so quartered must be blazoned separately, e.g., Quarterly first and fourth per pale Az. and Gu. a Lion rampant Ermine between nine Cross crosslets Or., second and third quarterly, first and fourth Az., three Millstones Arg., second and third Arg., an Eagle displayed with two heads Sa., which are the arms of Hutchinson.

Here it will be observed that the second and third grand quarters are quartered again.

CHAPTER VIII

FLAGS, BANNERS, STANDARDS AND ENSIGNS

FLAGS are blazoned in the same way as Shields.

The Royal Standard is personal to the Sovereign, and is only flown over the residence, yacht, or ship of war in which he is actually present.

No other person or body of persons has a right to fly it.

In this connection one often sees the Royal Standard over private houses at times when decorations are set up, during Royal procession days of rejoicing, etc., but the practice is quite wrong.

The Royal Standard is blazoned thus :

Quarterly first and fourth Gu., three Lions passant guardant in pale Or. for England ; second Or., a Lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory Gu. for Scotland, third Az., a Harp Or., stringed Arg., for Ireland.

The Union Flag or Jack as it is usually called, is composed of the Cross of St. George, and the Saltires of St. Andrew and St. Patrick incorporated, and is blazoned as follows :

Az. the Saltires of St. Andrew and St. Patrick

quarterly per saltire counterchanged Arg. and Gu., the latter fimbriated of the second surmounted by the Cross of St. George of the third fimbriated as the Saltire.

The Union Jack is flown over Royal Palaces and residences in the absence of the Sovereign, Forts, Public Offices, as the Flag of an Admiral of the Fleet, and on the Jack staffs of ships of war. It is very often seen upside down ; the wider white stripe in the Saltire should always be uppermost and next to the staff.

The Cross of St. George is a Red Cross on a White field, and when charged with the Sword of St. Paul is the flag of the City of London. The Flag of St. George is flown over churches.

The White Saltire on a Blue field is the Flag of Scotland. The Flag of Ireland is a Red Saltire on a White field.

The White, Blue and Red Ensigns are flags flown at sea and should not be used ashore.

The White Ensign is the Flag of St. George with the Union in the first quarter, and is the Ensign of the Royal Navy. It is also, by Royal Warrant, allowed to the Royal Yacht Squadron. It is a penal offence for any other vessel to fly it.

The Blue Ensign is a blue flag having the Union in the first quarter, it belongs to the Royal Naval Reserve, and by Admiralty warrant is allowed to certain yacht clubs.

The Red Ensign is a red flag having the Union in the first quarter, it is the flag of the Mercantile Marine.

There are also certain Departmental Flags, such as the Gold Anchor on a Red field of the Admiralty, and the Lion of Scotland over the Scottish Office in Whitehall.

Military Flags bear the Cypher, Motto, and Device of the Corps or Regiment together with the Battle Honours.

Banners are personal and bear the Arms of the owner.

Standards are larger than Banners and longer than they are broad ; they are charged with the Insignia of the owners ; should the Arms be blazoned as well as the Crest, Motto, and Badge they are placed next to the staff. Standards are usually fringed with the Livery colours.

CHAPTER IX

AUGMENTATIONS

THESE are honourable additions to Arms granted by the Sovereign in recognition of some great deed or service rendered. They may be borne on an Inescutcheon, blazoned with the Arms, or borne as additional crests. A well known case is the Crowned Heart on the Shield of Douglas, who conveyed the Heart of King Robert to the Holy Land.

The Duke of Wellington was granted an augmentation of an Inescutcheon charged with the Union Device of Great Britain and Ireland.

GENERAL REMARKS

It should be remembered that the older the Coat is, the more simple it is likely to be.

Many quarterings do not necessarily add to the importance or antiquity of an Achievement. An heiress in Heraldry means a female who is the last of her line, i.e., who has no brothers.

An Esquire comes in precedence next to a Knight and before a gentleman.

The title Esquire is, in the present day, used too

indiscriminately. It belongs to all the younger sons of Noblemen, the eldest sons of Baronets, of Knights of the Garter, and Bath, High Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Barristers at Law, Commissioned Officers of H.M. forces during their Commissions.

It was originally the title of the armour bearer of the Sovereign or a Nobleman.

A gentleman is one entitled to bear Arms.

Persons of the same name are not necessarily entitled to the same Arms.

Crests cannot exist without Arms.

A Peer need not necessarily be armigerous.

A Coat with an augmentation is more honourable than one without.

All Shields are of equal value except in the date of the grant.

There is only one case in English Heraldry of a family bearing a plain shield, namely that of Berrington of Chester who bear Az. There are many coats having no charge, e.g., Gyrony Or. and Sa., which is the coat of Campbell.

Fox-Davies asserts the existence of a colour White in addition to Arg. He points out that the Label of the Prince of Wales when charged on his Sinister supporter, which is the Unicorn Arg. would of necessity be invisible ; it would be also a violation of the law which forbids Metal on Metal.

We have seen in the case of the Canton that the rule,

colour must not be placed on colour, is disregarded ; otherwise the Ulster Badge could not be displayed ; another example of this is found in the Arms of the Duke of Argyll where the supporters are two Lions Gu. langued Az.

Furs may be placed on Metals or Colours and Fur on Fur, and a charge of any colour may be placed on a field of either.

CHAPTER X

TERMS USED IN HERALDRY

ABATEMENT. A mark used to lower a Shield in dignity.

ABBOT'S STAFF. The official staff of a Bishop or Abbot. In the former case the crook on the head is turned outwards, and in the latter inwards. This is to shew their more extended and limited powers.

ABEYANCE. A Peerage, Baronetcy, etc., is said to be in abeyance while there are several claimants thereto.

A BOUCHE. A shield is said to be A bouche when it has a circular indentation in the dexter chief as a rest for the tilting spear.

ACCESSORIES. Other things appertaining to an achievement than the shield, e.g., helmet, etc.

ACCOLADE. The ceremony of admission to an order of knighthood.

ACHIEVEMENT. The assembly of the Shield, on which is blazoned the Arms, the Helmet, Crest, Motto, Supporters, Badge.

ADDORSED. Place back to back.

AFFRONTE. As a Helmet, looking full face to the spectator.

AGNUS DEI. A Lamb bearing a Cross, with a halo, as in the Arms of the Middle Temple.

AGUILATED. Charged with the Heads of Eagles.

AISLE. Winged.

ALB. A white vestment worn by the clergy at Divine Service.

ALERIONS. Eagles displayed like the Martlet, footless.

ALUMMEE. The eyes of an animal when they sparkle.

- ALMONER. A distributor of alms.
- AMBULANT. Walking.
- ANCIENT. A small flag on the stern of a ship.
- ANCHORED. When the ends of a Cross are turned back like the flukes of an anchor.
- ANGENNE. A six-leaved flower.
- ANIME. Having fire issuing from the mouth and ears.
- ANNULET. A Ring, the difference for the fifth son.
- APPALMED. The Hand placed upright with the palm. to the front as in the Badge of Ulster.
- ARGENT or ARG. The Metal Silver.
- ARMED. Having the natural weapons of offence or defence.
- ARMORIAL BEARINGS. The devices painted on a shield.
- ARRASWISE. In perspective.
- ARRAYED. Habited.
- ARRIERE. Shewing the back.
- ARRONDIE. Curved.
- ASPECT. Full faced.
- ASPECTANT. Face to face.
- ASSURGENT. Rising from the sea.
- ATTIRES. The Horns of a Stag fixed to the skull.
- AULNED. Bearded, applied to Ears of Barley.
- AUGMENTATION. An honourable addition to the Arms.
- AYLETS. Cornish Choughs.
- AYRANT. Birds in their Nests.
- AZURE. Blue.
- BADGE. A mark other than the Crest, personal to the owner.
- BALE. A package of goods.
- BAGWIN. A fabulous beast.
- BALDRICK. A sash worn over the shoulders to carry a sword.
- BALISTA. An engine of war for throwing stones.
- BANDE. A Staff placed in bend.
- BANDED. Surrounded by a Riband.
- BANDEROLE. A Streamer fastened to a Pastoral Staff.

- BANNERET.** A Knight promoted on the field of battle.
The swallow tails were removed from the Pennon which then became a Banner.
- BAPHOMET.** A fabulous figure having two heads, one of a female and one of a male, the body female.
- BAR GEMELLE.** Two parallel bars.
- BARBS.** The five outside petals of the Heraldic Rose.
- BARBED AND CRESTED.** The Comb and Gills of a Cock.
- BARBEL.** A fish.
- BARDED.** Said of a charger caparisoned.
- BARNACLE.** A water fowl having a broad tail.
- BREY.** A bit used in breaking a horse.
- BARRULET.** A figure one fourth of a Bar.
- BAR-SHOT.** Two shot connected by a bar.
- BASILISK.** A fabulous animal.
- BASINET.** A plain helmet.
- BEACON.** An iron basket with flames issuing therefrom.
- BEAKED.** Of birds other than birds of prey.
- BEARERS.** Supporters.
- BEARING.** The charge born on a shield.
- BEDDETH.** The Lodge of an animal.
- BELLED.** Having bells attached to the legs as Falcons belled and jessed.
- BICAPITED.** Two headed.
- BICORPORATED.** Two bodied.
- BILL.** A woodman's tool.
- BILLET.** An oblong charge.
- BIPARTED.** Cut in the form of an Indent.
- BIRD BOLT.** A short blunt arrow.
- BLADED.** When the stem or stalk is a different tincture to the flower or fruit.
- BLAZING STAR.** A Comet always represented in Bend.
- BLAZONRY.** The correct representation of Armorial Bearings.
- BLUE MANTLE.** One of the English Pursuivants.
- BLUE BOTTLE.** A flower like a Thistle.
- BOLT AND TUN.** A Bird Bolt piercing a Tun.
- BOLTANT.** Springing forward.

- BORDURE.** One of the Ordinaries.
- BOTTONY.** Applied to a Cross having its ends terminating in Trefoils.
- BOURDON.** A Palmer's Staff.
- BRACED.** Interlaced as in the Frette.
- BRANCHES.** Represented with nine leaves, when fructed only four.
- BRISTLED.** Of a Boar when the hair on its back is of a different colour.
- BROAD ARROW.** A Pheon, exclusively a Government mark.
- BROCHE.** An embroiderer's tool.
- BROGUE.** A kind of shoe.
- BUCKET.** A pail standing on three legs.
- BURLING IRON.** A weaver's instrument.
- CABOSHED.** The head of an animal looking at the spectator.
- CABRE.** Erect.
- CADUCEUS.** Mercury's wand having two serpents wrapped round it.
- CADENCY.** The Heraldic distinction of several members of the same family.
- CALTRAP.** An instrument of iron having sharp points for wounding horses' feet.
- CROSS CALVARY.** A Cross having three steps.
- CAMEL LEOPARD.** Half Camel and half Leopard.
- CAMPANES.** Bells suspended to Charges.
- CANNETS.** Ducks without feet or legs.
- CANTING ARMS.** Those having some punning allusion to the name of the bearer, as in the Rebus.
- CAP OF MAINTENANCE.** A cap of crimson velvet turned up with Ermine used instead of a wreath above a helmet.
- CARDINAL'S HAT.** A large red hat with broad brim and hanging tassel.
- CAT-A-MOUNTAIN.** A Wild Cat usually borne as a Crest.
- CATHERINE WHEEL.** A Wheel having eight spokes, at the end of each a curved spike.

- CELESTIAL CROWN. A Crown rayed having a Star on each point.
- CENTAUR. A charge half-Man half-Horse.
- CHAMBER PIECE. A small cannon without a carriage.
- CRAMPIT. The metal end of a scabbard.
- CHASUBLE. A garment worn by priests.
- CHECKY. A field covered by small squares.
- CINQUEFOIL. Represented by a ball from which issues five leaves.
- CHAPLET. A wreath of leaves or flowers.
- CLARINE. Having a collar with a bell.
- CLOUEE. Studded with nails.
- CLAYMANT. A goat on its hind legs.
- COCKADE. An ornament worn in the hat. The Naval is plain and circular, the Military is the latter surmounted by a Fan, as is also those of Knights of the various orders. Those of Ambassadors are coloured.
- COCATRICE. A fabulous animal half-fowl half-reptile.
- COIF OF MAIL. A defensive cap worn under the helmet.
- COLUMN. Usually represented as Doric.
- COMPLEMENT. Of the Moon when represented full.
- COMPONY. A Bordure when divided into alternate tinctures.
- CONTOISE. A Scarf attached to a Helmet.
- COPE. An ecclesiastical vestment.
- CORNET. A small flag.
- COUCHÈ. A shield is said to be couché when suspended from a corner.
- COUNTER CHANGED. When the shield being parted, one side metal and the other coloured, the tinctures of the charges are reversed.
- COUPE. This term is used to distinguished a clean cut from Erased which is ragged.
- COURANT. Running.
- CRAMPS. Irons having claws at either end, used in building.
- CRINED. Having a mane.

CROWN VALLARY. A gold circle surmounted by palisades.

DAIS or DEZ. A canopy over a throne.

DALMATIC. A robe of State.

DEBRUISED. Said of an ordinary placed on another ordinary or charge.

DECRESCENT. Said of the Moon in its wane.

DEFAMED. Having no tail.

DEGRADED or DEGREED. Placed on steps as in a Cross Calvary.

DELF. A cube representing a block of coal or peat.

DETRIMENT. Said of the Moon in eclipse.

DEVOURING. Swallowing whole.

DIAPERING. Ornamenting of the field without being a charge.

DILATED. Said of an inanimated charge when opened, e.g., a book.

DISARMED. Said of a bird or beast when deprived of its natural weapons.

DISCLOSED. Expanded, usually applied to birds other than birds of prey.

DISPLAYED. Expanded, applied to birds of prey.

DISPONED. Arranged.

DOUBLE FITCHEE. Having two points.

DOUBLE QUEUE. Having two tails.

DOUBLING. The lining of a robe, or mantling.

DRAWING IRON. An instrument used by wire drawers.

DUNJEONED. A Castle having a smaller one rising from it.

EAGLET. A small EAGLE ; when there are more than three on a shield they are blazoned Eagles.

EARED. Said of a Sheaf of corn when the ears differ in tincture from the stalks.

EIGHT FOIL or DOUBLE QUATREFOIL. Eight leaves issuing from a central ball.

EMBRUED. Having drops of blood upon it, or falling from it.

ENALURON. A Bordure charged with eight Eagles.

- ENFILED. Said of an animal pierced with a sword.
- ENGOULEE. Pierced through the mouth.
- ENHANCED. Said of a charge placed above its usual position.
- ENTOYRE. A Bordure charged with eight inanimate charges.
- ENVELOPED. Said of a snake tightly grasping a man.
- ESCALLOP. An indented shell.
- ESCLATTE. Forcibly broken.
- FALSE CROSS. A Cross voided.
- FER DE MOULINE. The iron fixed to a mill stone.
- FERMAILE. A Buckle.
- FERR. A horse shoe.
- FETTERLOCK. A Shackle or Lock.
- FIMBRIATED. Edged, either of a metal to avoid two tinctures coming together, or of a tincture to avoid two metals.
- FIRE BALL. A Bomb having flames issuing from its upper part.
- FITCHEE. Pointed at its lower end.
- FLANCHES. Segments of a Circle placed at the sides of a shield.
- FLEAM. A Lancet.
- FLESH HOOK. An instrument with three hooks usually represented in Pale.
- FLIGHTED. Said of an Arrow when feathered.
- FLY. The length of a flag from staff to extremity.
- FORCENE. Said of a Horse standing on its hind legs.
- FOUNTAIN. One of the Roundels, barry wavy of six Arg. and Az.
- FOURCHEE. Divided into two parts towards the extremity.
- FRAISES. Strawberry leaves.
- FRESNEE. Rearing up on its hind legs.
- FUMANT. Emitting smoke.
- FYLOT. A Cross with the ends bent at right angles.
- GADS. Small spikes projecting from gauntlets.
- GAMB. The whole fore leg of a beast.

- GARNISHED. Decorated.
- GENET. A small animal like a fox.
- GERATED. Powdered.
- GIMMEL RING. Two Annulets interlaced.
- GIRL. In Heraldry the young of the Roe in its second year.
- GLORY. Issuing Rays.
- GOLP. A purple Roundel.
- GONFANNON. A richly embroidered banner used in the Roman Catholic Church.
- GORGE. A charge indicating a Whirlpool.
- GRADIENT. Walking applied to the Tortoise.
- GRATER. A glazier's tool.
- GRICE. A young Wild Boar.
- GUARDANT. Looking towards the beholder. Applied to beasts of prey.
- GUIGE. A shield belt.
- GUTTEE. A Drop, in Heraldry, a field sprinkled with drops. These drops are of different tinctures which must be named.
- HABERGEON. A jacket of chain mail without sleeves.
- HARPY. A Vulture with a Woman's head.
- HAURIENT. In Pale erect with the head uppermost. Applied to fishes.
- HEMP-BRAKE. An instrument for bruising hemp.
- HERSE. An iron frame for holding candles.
- HIRONDELLE. A Swallow.
- HALK SPEAR. A short-handled spear.
- HONOUR POINT. The point on a shield just above the centre.
- HUMETTEE. An ordinary (usually the fesse) coupé.
- HURST. A clump of trees.
- HURTEE. Semee of Hurts, viz. Az.
- HYDRA. A Dragon with many heads.
- ICICLE. Similar to Guttee, but with longer drops.
- IMBRUED. Bloody.
- IN FOLIAGE. Bearing leaves.
- IN LURE. Thewings conjoined with their tips in base.

- IN PRIDE. Said of a Peacock having its tail displayed.
- INCRESCENT. When the points of a Crescent are both on the Dexter side.
- INKHORN AND PENNER. The usual emblems of a Notary.
- JELLOP. The comb of a Cock.
- JESSANT. Issuing from the middle of a Fesse.
- JESSANT-DE-LIS. A Fleur de Lis issuing from any object.
- KNOTS. Badges of twisted silk cord.
- LAMBREQUIN. A short mantle attached to the Helm and reaching to the shoulder.
- LILY. The emblem of the Virgin Mary.
- LIMBECK. A Still.
- LIZARD. An Heraldic beast like a Wild Cat.
- LIZARD. The reptiles of this name are blazoned Vert.
- LOCHABER AXE. An Axe with broad blade and long handle.
- LODGED. A term applied to a Stag when couched.
- LUCE. The fish known as a pike.
- LUNA. The ancient name for Argent.
- LYMPHAD. The ancient name for Galley.
- MANCH. A Sleeve.
- MAN TIGER. A monster having the body of a Lion and the head of a Man.
- MARKASSIN. A young Boar.
- MARS. The ancient name for Gules.
- MARTLET. The Heraldic Swallow without legs.
- MASCLE. A voided Lozenge.
- MEMBERED. Said of the legs and beaks of Birds when of a different colour to the body.
- MERCURY. The ancient name for Purpure.
- MERMAN. A Triton.
- MILL-PICK. A kind of Pickaxe.
- MINIVER. A white fur used in peers' robes.
- MORSE. A Clasp ornamented.
- MORTCOURS. Funeral lamps.
- MOUND. The Ball surmounting a Crown.

- MULLET. A mark of cadency, a round object having five points.
- MURAILLE. Covered with Masonry.
- NAIANT. A Fish swimming in Fesse.
- NAISANT. An animal rising from the middle of an ordinary.
- NEPTUNE. Half a Man and half a Fish.
- NOWED. Twisted into a Knot.
- OBSIDIONAL CROWN. One formed with twigs and grasses.
- OMBRE. A shadowed or outlined charge.
- ONGLE. Armed.
- OPINICUS. Half Lion and half Dragon.
- OREILLER. A Cushion.
- OVER ALL. A Bearing is over all when it surmounts others.
- PALL. A charge in the shape of the letter Y.
- PALMER'S STAFF. A straight Staff with a knob on the end.
- PAPAL CROWN. A red cap encircled with three Coronets.
- PANACHE. A plume of Feathers.
- PASCUANT. Grazing.
- PEA RISE. A Pea Stalk having leaves and flowers.
- PEARL. Ancient blazon for White.
- PEEL. A Baker's shovel.
- PELLET. A Black Roundel.
- PENNED. Said of a Feather the quill being of a different colour.
- PERCLOSE. A demi garter.
- PIETY. A Pelican is in her piety when feeding her young.
- PLENITUDE. Said of the Moon when represented as full.
- POMMEL. The round ball at the end of a sword handle.
- POMME. A Green Roundel.
- POPINJAY. A green Parrot with red legs and beak.
- PRESTER-JOHN. A mitred Bishop seated on a Tomb.

- PROPER. The natural colour.
PURFLED. Garnished.
PYOT. A Magpie.
QUEUE. The tail of an animal.
RAPING. Preying.
REBATED. Cut off at the point.
REBUS. A device playing on a name.
RECERCELLE. Curled.
REMOVED. Out of its proper place.
RETORTED. Intertwined Fretwise.
ROMPU. Broken.
RUBY. Ancient blazon for Gules.
RUSTRE. A pierced Lozenge.
SAKER. A kind of Falcon.
SALAMANDER. A fabulous monster surrounded with fire.
SALIENT. In the act of springing.
SANGLANT. Blood-stained.
SANGLIER. The Boar.
SAPPHIRE. Ancient blazon for Azure.
SARCELLE. Cut through the middle.
SATURN. Ancient blazon for Black.
SATYR. A monster composed of the Lion and Antelope with the face of a Man.
SCARF. The small banner attached to a Crozier.
SCINTILLANT. Sparkling.
SCRIP. A pouch used by Pilgrims.
SCROG. A branch of a tree.
SEA DOG. A dog like a Talbot having a fin from the head to the tail and web feet.
SEA HORSE. A horse with a fin for a mane and web footed.
SEA LION. Half a Lion and half a Fish.
SEAX. A long curved blade and a notch on the back.
SEJANT. In a sitting posture.
SERUSE. A Torteau.
SINGLE. The tail of a Deer.
SLAY. A Weaver's instrument.

- SOL. Ancient blazon for Gold.
- SPANCELLED. Fettered.
- SPERVERS. Tents.
- SPLENDOR. The Sun is in splendour when encircled with Rays.
- SPRIG. Five leaves.
- STARVED. Said of a branch having no leaves.
- STERN. The tail of a Wolf.
- SUSTAINED. Having a narrow lower border.
- SWEPE. An engine for throwing stones.
- TABERNACLE. A Pavilion.
- TALBOT. A Hunting Dog.
- TAU. The Greek letter Tau.
- TEAZLE. The head of the Thistle.
- TENANTS. Sometimes used to denote Human figures as supporters.
- TIMBRE. The Helm when placed over a Shield.
- TORQUED. Wreathed.
- TORET. A ring moving on a swivel.
- TORSE. The Wreath placed on the Helmet.
- TORTEAU. A Red Roundel.
- TRAVERSED. Facing to the Sinister.
- TREILLE. Representing Trellis Work.
- TRUNDLE. A quill of thread for fixing in a Shuttle.
- TRUSSING. Preying applied to Birds.
- URINANT. The reverse of Haurient.
- VENUS. The ancient blazon for Vert.
- VERDEE. Powdered with leaves.
- VERVELS. The rings through which the leash is passed in Jesses.
- VOL. The wings of an Eagle displayed.
- VULNED. Bleeding from a wound.
- WATER BOUGET. Two leather pouches attached to a cross bar for carrying water.
- WATTLED. Said of the comb and gills of a cock.
- WHIRL POOL. Two lines of Argent and Azure, beginning at the Fesse point circling each other to the edge of the shield.

